VERY IMPORTANT IRON BEDSTEAD CASE. Everybody who case the popular, Followier Lass Ban-ergan, now to be seen in all directions in stores, in lotein, in private du cilings, in the prices of the millionairs, and in the cot-tage of the loss millests, checked remember one tiden, vir. that is the levection of John II. Wickersham. Just now, this inche circumstance acquires enumnal importance from the fact that Judge lageracii, of the United States District Court, decided, the other day, that Mr. Wirekenhaur's patent of June 2, 1937, has been crossly and continually violated by sending uncercipalism parties, and a jury has smitred, accordingly, one of them to datasages to the extent of two thousand dollars! This leaves every person open to a presecution who has proclamed a Fotness-cury latest Scottenia of any dealer except Mosera. Hoteliness & Wickensham, the original and only legal manufacturers, whose fixed of Muchana Is at No. 31. Houselseay. As every decider is not place of Muchana Is at No. 31. Houselseay.

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B A L A M A N D K K B A P A S,
Escured by the
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These Sufes are warranted free from dampassa, have been
consequent mesculore years, and have never failed to preserve to
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\$10 TO \$20 SAVED IN A BED. Enlards Spring MATTRESS, with Bolster and Inval-ent. Light, elastic, durable, healthy and thous. Gall No. 506 Broadway, opposite Mt. Nicholas. CHAPPED HARDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

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HEGERAN & CO.'S CARPHOR ICS WITH GLIGRAINE,
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catting winds have a desetorious effect on the comperion, win and nervous system, resulting in blocches, nonta, innermation. Asthma, Sone Throat, or Dyspepsia, all of which Hontowar's menicines will prevent, without damaging the weakers are tation.

HOLIDAY SHOES.-LADIES' VICTORIA BAL-NORAL BOOTS are the best Winter Boots ever introduced—noat, elegant, competable, as dresy as a ball-room gaiter. CANTRALL has all verieties of Shors, hours and Sharrans, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 815 broadway.

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Heave Raller, taken indemails, or applied externally, as the mature of the pain may require, will restore the patient to ease and condert in from Cost to Fitzers Missters.

Heave Care dover one million of the human race of all kinds of pains and aches—Rhemestham, Lumbago, Neuralis, Readachos, Toothankee, Burns, Serida, Brutes, Sprains, Indianna, Wortos, Toothankee, Burns, Serida, Brutes, Sprains, Indianna, Wortos, Croop, Cholera, Vellow Fever, Fever and Ague, and in fact all malaniles of an acute painful, unfactous or infectious conscious. Croop, Cholera, Vellow Fever, Fever and Ague, and in fact all malaniles of an acute painful, unfactous or infectious conscious. No matter how severe and excruciating may be the pain you suffer. Rallway's Rasor (Ratler will in a flow moments restore your system to ease and confort. This invaluation remedy is sold in every town and village of the United Masses, Caneda and british Footseshous, for 15 cents, 10 cents, and \$1 per notice. No. B.—Flanters, aliquanaters and hotel-assepers supplied by the case, by addressing Dil. Rabway & Co., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

FROM HAVANA,-The United States Mail steamship De Soto, Capt. J. D. Bulloch, arrived from New-Orleans via Havana last evening, having left the latter place on the 16th inst. The principal object of attraction to the Habaneros was the Opera, which under the direction of Max Maretzek, was performing to excellent houses. The people were making preparations to receive their new Captain-General. There has been little change in the sugar market. Foreign advices have been favorable, and holders have succeeded in obtaining a small advance. Stock, 85,000 boxes. Freights lining, and in moderate demand. Exchanges falling; London, 15@16 premium; New-York, 3@4 do.; New-Orleans, 4 25 do.

CITY MORTALITY.-The number of deaths in th city during the past week was 417; of these 219 wer males, and 198 females. The principal diseases were: Congestion of the brain, 10; consumption, 61; conons, 43: croup, 22; debility, 13; dropsy, 17; scarlet fever, 26; disease of the heart, 15; inflammation of the bowels, 10; inflammation of the brain, 14; inflam-mation of the lungs, 38; other cases of inflammation, 9; marasmus, 16; deaths by violence, 17. The remainder were from various diseases. Of the whole number 28 were natives of Germany; 25 of Ireland; 274 of the United States; the remainder from different countries. More than balf of the whole number were under the age of ten years, and 36 died at the public institutions of the city.

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.

ever to intended for insertion must be satheationed in name and address of the writer-end reconsulty for pa-tion, but as a graranty for his good faith.

a cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, times better for Tex Tannara should in all cases is drawed to Honacz Graranzy & Co.

The Weekly Tribune of this week will go to pres ate for this week must, therefore, he handed in

From Washington we learn that there is no foundation for the rumor that Government contemplates seizing upon the northern provinces of Mexico.

The steamship Saxonia from Southampton ar rived at this port yesterday afternoon with dates to the 5th, which were anticipated by those brough by the Canada. The Saxonia left Yarmouth Road on the 7th inst., but, owing to a beavy gale, could not communicate with the shore.

The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad have applied to the State Controller to covertise and sell the Road for non-payment of interest. The Controller has placed the matter in the hands of the Attorney-General, who will proceed at once under the act

By the Overland Mail at Jefferson City, we have three days later news from California. Business was unchanged, and much disappeintment was experienced at the announcement from the Atlantic States of increased shipments. The business portion of the town of Volcanoville, had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$50,000. Gen. Scott had arrived at Portland, Oregon, on the 21st ult. Gen. Harney left Portland soon after Gen. Scott arrived, and it was supposed that he had taken offense at being superseded.

Dispatches from Charlestown last night state that there has been an entire subsidence of excitement, as not a single "rescuer" or "incendiary" has been discovered. It is said that Gov. Chase has informed Gov. Wise that a party of a thousand men, under John Brown, jr., was organizing to rescue the Charlestown prisoners, and that Gov. Wise has notified Gov. Chase that if he permitted them to leave his State, he would hold him responsible for an act of treason. This, as well as all the other reports of gatherings and bands, is believed by searcely any one.

The Republican Convention last night nominated Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. This was done with singular unanimity on the first formal ballot. The public will, we believe, approve the nomination with equal unanimity. Mr. Opdyke is a wellknown merchant, in Barclay street, and a man of the highest character, not only for the old-fashioned virtues of spotless probity and integrity, but for business energy and efficiency. Originally a radical Democrat, a Barnburner and a Van Buren man in 1848, Mr. Opdyke has never sacrificed nor concealed his convictions in the hope of office for himself or of spoils for his party associates. He is a Republican now, as he was a Free-Soiler before, because that is his political faith. As a member of the Legislature last year he honorably distinguished himself as the unyielding opponent of every scheme of private speculation at the public expense; and no plan for plundering the treasury will ever find anything but an unsparing foe in him. He is a candidate whom every friend of honest and vigorous government of the city can confidently and heartily

-Now let the City Convention give us equally good candidates for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Alms-House. Then we may be sure that, with irrepressible division among our opponents, they will surely be elected.

The late elections having demonstrated that the Opposition of the North are abundantly able to elect a President, we may as well prepare for a stormy session of Congress and a prodigious foaming of the slaveholders. To be sure, the people of the country are pretty well used to the raw-head-and-bloody bone tactics of these gentlemen, but we shall b surprised if they do not outdo all they have ever done in this line, between now and next No vember. We counsel our readers, in advance, to prepare their minds for such shricks from the howling Dervishes of our politics, as they have never yet heard. A specimen card, a sample of eargo, has, to be sure, been on the bulletinboard since the advent of John Brown, and by this small specimen we can measure the great things to come. In the attempt to get up a terror in this quarter over the proceedings of Mr. Brown, we have witnessed both the ludicrous and the atrocious Party spite and falsehood and imposition never attempted anything more foul than to implicate the leading Republicans in the proceedings at Harper's Ferry. But the spasm of detraction has been brief. The engineers of falsehood and alarm did the best they could in the space of time which they had to work in. But it must be remembered that the period was brief. The whole thing was over almost as soon as it was begun, and the actors are now only laughed at for their pains, or denounced for the audacity of their villainy. But there is a whole year before us of just such experience as we have had for the last few weeks. The old bugaboo, thus far knocked down from its pole every time it could be reached by the people, will soon be got out again and set up for the old purpose, Reflecting men having learned more and more laugh at each successive exhibition, the actors, it may be supposed, will hardly be able to keep themselves in countenance while following up sceneshifting honors.

But the cowards and the fools are not all dead, though we really think the late elections intimate very strongly that they have all left the Republican party. Considering the results of last week, it would seem that, if ever a party fairly earned a claim to the title of the "unterrified," it is the Republican. They gather round their standard in such numbers as to put to flight every suspicion that either calumny or threats can drive them from their convictions or their post, either now or hereafter. Yet the old Union-saving machinery will all be put in motion again, just as though the people could be frightened, and just as though they could be driven from their purpose. What we have had in fragmentary yelpings from the press, we shall have in full-mouthed, deep-baying chorus rom Congress, and from the Southern States. We may confidently anticipate that, whatever can be accomplished by confederate and continuous action

shall have speeches and orations, reports and resolves, from all over the South, got up to order, and fulminated at what will be deemed precisely the right moment to accomplish the greatest results. We may look for Special Conventions and General Conventions, for State action and the action of States united. In a word, we may look for a copious supply of thunder and lightning on wheels, always ready to be carted out at just those special and prodigious conjunctures that the managers may be able to create. The country will be illuminated from North to South and from East to West, with a series of stage surprises that will be intended to strike it aghast with apprehension. We give notice of this grand melodramatic performance in advance, that our readers may be on the watch for its representation, and that they may lose none of the entertainment it promises. The principal scenes will be enacted in Congress, and these we shall endeavor to reproduce in our columns from time to time with strict fidelity. We regret that on this occasion the country will lose the services of the illustrious Senator Foote of Mississippi, whose eminence as a performer in this line is well known. The country and the world will not fail to recollect, as the drama proceeds, how charmingly he performed the principal role in a similar play enacted several years ago. But the resources of the South, ever exuberant in the high-flown line of business, may prove equal to the occasion, and dissipate these regrets at an

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO.

Mr. Buchanan ever since his ascension to the Presidency has had the reputation of a hankering after an additional slice of Northern Mexico. It has been commonly understood that the great ob ject of the negotiations in which, ever since his accession be has been engaged-first with the Church party, and when he did not succeed to his mind with them, then with the Liberals or Constitutionalists-has been a cession of territory, for which he has always stood ready to pay a liberal price Money has been, and still is, the great want of both the Mexican factions; but the national sentiment against any further cessions of territory is so deep and settled that neither Church party nor Constitutionalists have been willing to take the risk of running counter to it. The story from Washington now is, that, despairing of being able to obtain the coveted territory by negotiation and purchase, Mr. Buchanan is about to seize upon it by force. It is asserted that troops have lately been ordered to the Mexican frontier with this view. Vidaurri, the recently-expelled Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila, has all along been suspected, if not of favoring an actual annexation to the United States, at least of a disposition to separate from Southern Mexico, and to set up a Northern Republic under our protection. If the reported project of the occupation of Northern Mexico by the troops of the United States is actually on foot, Vidaurri may perhaps have something to do with it, expecting by this means to return to New-Leon, and perhaps to regain, under American protection, his former po litical position. The pretense to be set up for this occupation is said to be the holding of the occupied territory as security for the claims of our citizensof which a large batch has accumulated since the last settlement at the time of the Arizona cessionfor spoliations alleged to have been committed upon them by the Mexican authorities. It is not very easy to understand what there is

in this coveted Mexican territory that has so

strongly excited the cupidity of President Buchanan. If these northern Mexican States contained large tracts of fertile, unoccupied land, as was the case with Texas and California; if they had any sea coast, or harbors, or rivers of any value in a commercial point of view, it would be quite another matter. Such, however, is very far from being the case. They consist, for the most part, of arid table-lands and mountains, with only a few tracts here and there, of very limited extent, capable of being cultivated, and that only by means of artificial irrigation. These fertile tracts are already reduced to possession. The population of ese States-a hybrid mixture of Spanish and Mexican-though small, compared with their territorial extent, is already quite as large as the agricultural resources of the country are capable of supporting. Even without the people, the country would scarcely be worth acceptance as a gift. Inhabited as it is by a population with whom we have so little sympathy or community of ideas, what possi ble advantage can be expected from its annexation There is, besides, this serious incumbrance upon it: It is exposed to incursions of hostile bands of Indians, who have made it their regular plunder-ground for many years past. By the treaty with which the Mexican war was concluded, we contracted an obligation to defend the Mexican inhabitants south of the new boundary line established by that treaty from the incursions and depredations of the Indian tribes residing within the Territories then ceded to us. This obligation was found so onerous that we were glad, under the Arizona treaty, to purchase an exemption from it by the payment of a large sum of money-the amount paid to Mexico under that treaty being principally on that score. This obligation, from which we thus purchased a release, would, by the occupation of the Northern Mexican States, be resumed. How onerous it would e can be judged of from the case of New-Mexico. The United States military officers in command of that Territory have repeatedly suggested that it would be far cheaper to buy out all the inhabitants and move them elsewhere than to maintain their defense against the Indian tribes to whose depredations they are perpetually exposed, and who find shelter amid mountains and deserts—fastnesses from which it is next to impossible to expel them.

The only benefit, in an industrial or productive point of view, to be expected from this territory, is from the silver mines which exist in some parts of it, and which are vaguely supposed to exist in other parts. The silver mines in Mexico, even, where the ore is richest, are very different affairs from the gold placers of California. They require an immense capital to work them; the proportion of silver to a given amount of ore is very small, and the expenses are so great that the return upon the capital invested is far from being a heavy per centage. Besides, what with California and Pike's Peak have we not an ample extent of mining ground already, and is not quite a sufficient proportion of our people already devoted to the search for the preciou metals?

If this coveted Mexican territory afforded the bope of adding new Slave States to the Union, we could then readily understand Mr. Buchanan's policy. Such, however, does not seem to be the case. Slavery is only profitable with a fertile soil, able to produce staple crops, and with facilities for their transport to the countries where they are needed. Northern Mexico has very little soil fit to produce cotton, sugar, or any other slave staple.

between the coast and the interior fit for anything but pack mules, nor could it easily have any. The ides, with negroes at their present prices, of establishing slave plantations in Northern Mexico by emigration from the United States, would seem entirely out of the question. It may even be doubted if the revival of the African slave-trade would render possible the introduction of slave labor with those regions. During the long period of the Spanish dominion no such result happened. The few negroes introduced into Mexico were confined to the tropical coast of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood. Even the business of mining did not invite their introduction into Northern Mexico.

If there be any truth in the report alluded to at the beginning of this article, of an intention on the part of the President to take military occupation of any portion of the Mexican territories, we trust that his message, beside justifying the operation in a moral point of view, will give us a few details as to the benefits which such an occupation is expected to bring with it.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION. The trial of Captain Orlando and others, for the

kidnapping of Columbus Jones, to which we have hitherto referred, resulted in a verdict of acquital. That verdict was found upon the instructions of the Judge upon a recondite and rather curious point of law. The whole transaction which was the subject of the indictment, took place in Hyannis Harbor, where lay at anchor the two vessels concerned in it, the one in which Jones had, by concealing himself on board, escaped from Pensacola, the other to which he was transferred for the purpose of being carried back. Jones was never on shore. During the absence of Capt. Orlando he hailed a boat from a fishing vessel, and embarked in it for the shore, but before reaching it was met by Orlando, on his way back to his vessel, and was taken out and brought back. Hyannis Harbor is formed by a considerable indentation into the south shore of Cape Cod. It was contended by the prosecution that the original limits of Massachusetts extended on the open sea a marine league from the shore, and that the jurisdiction of the courts of the Commonwealth remained still coexistant with her original territory. If, however, it should be replied to this that . the jurisdiction beyond water mark on the open shore belonged, by the English law, to the Admiralty, and that by the Constitution of the United States, all Admiralty jurisdiction was vested in the United States Courts, it was still alleged that an exception as to this Admiralty jurisdiction existed in the case of narrow indentations of the sea. It was upon the extent and nature of this exception that the present case turned. The defense contended that it only embraced indentations so narrow, that a person of ordinary eye-sight, standing upon one of the outer points of the indentation, would discern with the naked eye what was transacted on the opposite shore. The prosecution maintained that whatever might be the divergence of the extreme points all that part of an indentation, so narrow as to come within the above requisites was excepted from the Admiralty jurisdiction and belonged to the body of the county The Judge appears in his instructions to the Jury to have coincided with the doctrine of the defense. At all events, the Jury based their verdict on the ground that the transaction which formed the subject of the prosecution did not occur within the limits of Barnstable County in which the indictment was found.

DOUGLAS versus BLACK.

Senator Douglas's final rejoinder to Mr. Attorney General Black has made its appearance. From the note appended to it one might suppose that it came forth in an unfinished condition, its compilation having been interrupted by the severe attack of sickness under which its author is still laboring. But so far as Mr. Black is concerned, the answe seems to have been completed. It is only a supplementary reply to a letter of Mr. Senator Gwin's, which had appeared in The Constitution, which is left unfinished.

The most material part of this performance is an tions of which, in Mr. Douglas's opinion, he has compelled, in the progress of the controversy, the abandonment by the Administration party, as

represented by Mr. Black. First and foremost, he places the doctrine put forth in Mr. Buchanan's Lecompton Message, and which, for some time, was made the shibboleth of Democratic orthodoxy, that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. If that be so, argues Mr. Douglas. it must necessarily follow that it is the duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary for the protection of Slavery in the Territories; since it belongs to Congress to protect by legislation, in all cases in which legislation is needed, all rights conferred by Constitution. Thus pressed, Mr. Black found it expedient to abandon the doctrine that Slavery existed in the Territories, or anywhere else, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and even to go so far as to deny that anybody had ever thought or said so.

To meet the doctrine of Mr. Douglas, that the Territories had a right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and in an unfavorable sense, too, if they saw fit, Mr. Black began with denying that the Territories had any attribute of sovereignty about them, whence he deduced their want of power to touch in any way that property in slaves which slaveholders, under the "axiomatic principles of · public law" (to use Mr. Black's expression), arried with them on migrating from a Slave State into a Territory. He insisted, even, that to suppose in the Territorial Legislatures any such sovereign powers would be opening the door to legislative robbery, from which all sorts of outrages night be expected, such as ordering the miners to give up all the gold they had dug at Pike's Peak, or licensing bands of marauders to despoil the emigrants crossing the country.

Yet in the course of the controversy the Attornev-General had been obliged to concede that, after all, the Territorial Legislatures did possess very extensive powers of legislation concerning both life and property-powers so broad as to include all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Federal Constitution. He had also been driven to admit that it would be an insult to the American people to suppose that any Legislature of an organize d Territory would pervert the powers intrusted to it for purposes of wrong or robbery. Thus, in Mr. Douglas's view, he has withdrawn his main argument against Territorial legislation, and has given in a substantial adherence to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories.

SENATOR BROWN.

Senator Brown of Mississippi does not appear to he the most consistent man in the world. In a reof the operators, will now be undertaken. We It has no harbors, no navigable rivers, no roads cent speech of his, delivered by invitation of the

members of the Legislature of Mississippi, be agreed with Senator Seward in the existence of an 'irrepressible conflict" between the policy of Slaveholding and of Free Labor, and he declared that the election of a Republican President would be the overt act which would drive the South to choose between subjection in the Union or independence out of it.

It appears, however, from Senator Brown's own statement of the case, that the pending question is not at all a question of Slavery in the States where it now exists, but only of Slavery in the Territories. And he also declares that upon this question the position of Mr. Buchanan's Administration is, to his mind, decidedly more objectionable than that of the Republicans. He bitterly complains that the Administration, fully admitting as a right under the Constitution the claim put forward by the slaveboiders to carry their slaves into the Territories, to hold them there and to have them protected there, and while rebuking Seward and Douglas for denying these rights, yet, with all the power of the Federal Government in their handswe presume the Senator alludes rather to the past than to the present or future—they have refused to uphold by legislation these rights which they so

fully admit. Now, if Senator Brown is able to put up with the non-protection of Slavery in the Territories under a so-called Democratic Administration, why may he not be able to endure the same thing under a Republican Administration ! If, as he distinetly declares, the position of the leaders of the so-called Democracy on this question of Slavery in the Territories is even less satisfactory than that of the Republicans, what great calamity after all would it be, even in the eyes of Senator Brown, to see the power of the Federal Government pass into Republican hands ? What object has he and those of his way of thinking to keep power in the hands of men who, after all, will make no such use of it as he desires, but give them instead only empty words? Instead of waiting for the election of Republican President, Senator Brown, to be consistent, ought to put forth his pronunciamiento at once. He proposes, however, to wait the result of the Charleston Convention. This is wise and prudent on his part, and we are inclined to suspec that the same wisdom will lead him, even, after a Republican President is elected, to defer his proposed secession till after still another election.

At the Republican rooms, last evening, the an concernent of Mr. Opdyke's nomination for Mayor created some apprehension that it might be used as an argument against the selection of Mr. E. Delafield Smith as candidate for Corporation Counsel. The prevailing opinion, however, was that Mr. Smith's position was strengthened by the action of the Mayoralty Convention. It will be borne in mind that the Eighteenth Ward, where Messrs. Opdyke and Smith both happen to reside, did not present the claims of the former. On the contrary, the dele gation from that ward voted steadily in favor of other persons. The fact that the delegates at large chose to unite upon a resident of the Eighteenth Ward should not, and will not, prejudice the claims of Mr. Smith.

In the selection of county officers, all parties have justly assigned a subordinate place to mere considerations of locality. Thus, a few years ago, the District Attorney, Recorder, and City Judge, were all chosen on one ticket from residents of the Twenty-first Ward. Other similar instances could be easily cited. The controlling consideration at the City Convention, to-night, will undoubtedly be, which of the gentlemen urged for the second place on the ticket would be the most available and popular candidate, and the best qualified, by experience and character, to discharge the duties of the posiion, in case of his success at the polls.

It is but the truth to say that the Bar of New-York has seldem if ever before so strongly demonstrated a preference as in the present canvass for this nomination. It is known that Mr. Smith numbers among his most earnest supporters men whose opinions upon a question of professional fitness are entitled to great weight.

There is another aspect of the matter which is dents are Democratic. While this fact will win a cordial support from an influential portion of the Republican organization, it cannot fail to suggest the expediency of nominating his associate from the ranks of the known and popular Whigs of other days. E. Delafield Smith is an old New-Yorker, identified with the Whig campaigns of 1844 and 1848. Such a combination upon our Municipal ticket would be the earnest of an animated and successful contest.

In reference to the story some weeks since reported from Savannah that the famous vacht Wanlerer had been stolen from her owner, the notorious Lumar, and had gone to sea without his consent, we freely expressed the opinion at the time that the whole proceeding was a mere ruse to escape the necessity of getting papers from the Custom-House, and that the sailing of the vessel had been with Lamar's full consent. It appears from a letter, written from Savannah and published in a Philadelphia paper, that the people of Savannah take precisely the same view of the case. This letter states that for over a week before the Wanderer sailed, she had been openly shipping hands at \$20 month, with an addition of \$4 a head on every negro she might succeed in landing. The writer also implicates not Lamar only, but the commander of the revenue cutter, in this trick of getting the Wanderer off. He notes it as a remarkable cirumstance that the revenue cutter, after watching the Wanderer for two months, while she was lying up with no sails bent, and neither crew nor stores on board, the moment she was ready for sea, should be called off out of the way, so as to give her a chance to sail. We trust the Government will cause this whole affair to be thoroughly investigated.

It is generally understood that Mr. Havemeyer will not accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor. An intimate personal friend of his assured us yesterday afternoon, that Mr. H. had determined to decline it; and besides, that he had not been consulted upon the subject before the nomination was made. According to this gentleman's ac ount, it was a mere fetch on the part of the forme Free Soilers of Tammany to get Mr. Tilden nominated for Cornoration Counsel over a much stronger candidate of Irish relationships. To this end, they pretended that Mr. Havemeyer had made Tilden's comination an indispensable condition of his stand ing for Mayor. The trick succeeded; and now Havemeyer will decline, but Tilden will not. We don't vouch for the absolute correctness of this view of the case; but there is nothing astonishing in it, if it is true.

We are indebted to Captain Lang of the R. M. steamship Canada for a file of Cork papers of the 7th

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Special Disputch to The N. T. Tribens. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21, 1850.

THE SPIZERE OF SORTEERS MEXICO. The whole story of troops being ordered to Rio Grande with a direct or ulterior view of a occupation of the Northern provinces of Mexics entirely unfounded. It is a regular canard. To facts are simply these. When the first reports Cortinas's depredations reached here, two conpanies which Gen. Twiggs had ordered from Briene ville to Fort Clark, to restrain Indian incursion were sent back; subsequently another Company from Baton Rouge was detailed in answer to m alarming statements. On Friday, the War Is partment received a dispatch from Gen. Twice, reporting Brownsville burnt, a hundred citi murdered, and Cortinas ravaging the country. To Collector at New-Orleans was telegraphed to asses. tain if the intelligence was confirmed. No answer came that day or the next, and the Secretary, lab on Saturday, ordered six Companies from Port Monroe, and four from Leavenworth, to proceed to the relief of Brownsville. This morning infer mation was received that the previous reports wen unfounded, and the last orders were perempterly countermanded, leaving the troops where they are There was no purpose whatever of seizing Mexica in whole or in part, entertained. The Presiden

responsibility. THE BROWNSVILLE TROUBLE. Senator Hemphill of Texas delivered to the Pres dent to-day a copy of Cortinas's proclamation Capt. Ricketts's company from Baton Rouge wi return there as soon as two companies from Per Clark restore their post at Brownsville, which the occupied before Gen. Twiggs broke it up.

will not move in that direction without previous

authority from Congress. He dislikes taking the

THE CHARLESTOWN EXCITEMENT. The latest excitement at Charlestown has been sed as a means for coercing a concentration of Southern vote in organizing the House. No a sponse has yet been given to this insidious pole and the Opposition ought to understand its motion

THE OREGON WAR DEBT. A large combination is organizing here to lob the Oregon war debt, amounting to several me lions of dollars, through Congress. It is see tained that an agent was sent to the Pacifich bankers a year ago to buy up claims, and represented certain Democratic Senators. I

scheme will be thoroughly ventilated. THE ORGANIZATION LOBBY,

A large accession of members, managers, w candidates, is anticipated by the end of this west who expect to set the wires for the organization Every Opposition man should come uncommitted who desires the success of the cause.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21, 183

Washington, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

The War Department to-day countermanded the orders for six companies of troops from Fort Menra and five from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Brown ville, there appearing from the latest accounts no necessity for their proceeding thither. Apart from the object of affording protection to the Rio Grands from tier, the various speculations as to the employment as large a force are thus dissipated.

In consequence of the recent occurrences on the frontier, a suggestion has been made to the Liberta Government of Mexico, from a distinguished quarter, that immediate steps be taken with a view of entering into an agreement or treaty with the Government of the United States, for the punishment of such outland as Cortinus and his men, the main feature of this arrangement being to treat offenses committed on either side of the Rio Grande as against the peace of be Republics, the parties to be tried and punished according to the laws of the country in which they may be arrested.

Bank Election.

POLITICAL FINANCIERS AT A DISCOUNT. al Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune. Easton, Pa., Monday, Nov. 21, 1850.

Ex-U. S. Senator Richard Brodhead was to-day feated by a young merchant of our place, for Di of the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, receiving only ! votes, out of 2,139.

The Overland Mail. THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 21, 182.
The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of 0 31, has reached Jefferson City. Business at San Francisco was unchanged. Their

news from the Atlantic States, advising increased ments to California, had caused much disappoints n the commercial community.

The business portion of the town of Volcanoville, Amador County, was burned on the 29th. The was stated at about \$50,000.

Advices from Oregon announce the arrival of 60 Scott at Portland on the 21st of October. Gen. Harleft Portland soon afterGen Scott arrived, and as supposed that he had taken offense at being supern his command.

The Election.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21, 188 New-York returns, with only Kings County official, makes Jones's majority 1,290, and Skins

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Liver in Halitax, arrived at 64 o'clock this morning. Her news is mostly embraced in the dispatch in the Arrival of the Canada at Boston

Her news is mostly embraced in the dispaceived via Sackville.

Her mails were forwarded in the morning training the Times says:

"It is said that the interview between the INS Sardinia and Gen. Garibaldi, which various telesamounced, was not of the most satisfactory classification of this account Garibaldi frankly destructed in the King that Italy was betrayed, and that he put himself at the head of a revolution, and to Emanuel replied that he hoped he would not such an absurdity, but that if he did so there are alternative but to employ force to prevent it."

The Vienna correspondent of The London Fays it is tolerably certain that the moment is the says it is tolerably certain that the moment is the same of the same of the same of the says it is tolerably certain that the moment is the same of the

The Vienna correspondent of The London Is says it is tolerably certain that the moment is the Austrian Government will have to make sions to Hungary is not far distant.

VENICE, NOV. 2.—At the reopening of the or noisy demonstration took place here.

Brigandage continues in the Venetian Provinces Several persons have been arrested in Verse Hungarian soldiers for distributing revolutions.

Hungarian soldiers for distributing revoluprints.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2.—The elections of membra
municipalities at Elorence and other places have
minated without any result, almost all the soluhaving abstained from voting.

The National Assembly has been convoked for a
th of November.

Omar Pacha, who was lately superseded in the forment of Bugdad, is not to return to Constanting
another place being fixed for his abode.

Late dates from the coast of Africa state that a
American ship Memphis with 700 slaves had seen
all the cruisers and put to sea. Twenty-six were expected on the coast for cargoes of slaves
the United States.

Gale on the St. Lawrence.

Montaral, C. E., Nov. 21, 182.

A terrific gale prevailed on the St. Lawrence, but this place, on Saturday night. The ship John is went ashore on the lower end of the Island of Origa. The weather was so thick and rainy that the steams? North American was obliged to anchor off the Pilla from 24 o'clock on Saturday afternoon till yesterda (Sunday) morning. She passed Father Point soon after the weather is now clear, with a strong wester wind. It froze hard here last night.